WAR ON THE STENCHES.

Enoch O. Coe Still on Trial in the Court of General Sessions.

THE LINE OF DEFENCE.

Twenty-two More Indictments Found by the Grand Jury.

THE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT.

Interviews with Members of the Board of Health.

The trial of Enoch O. Coe, proprietor of a fertiliz-

ng establishment at Newtown Creek, Long Island, maintaining a nuisance, was resumed yesterday in Part 2 of the Court of General Sessions, before Judge dersleeve. Assistant District Attorney Bell, with Colonel W. P. Prentice, appeared for the prosecution, the accused being defended by Colonel J. R. Fellows. Among the witnesses exemined were Warden O'Rourke, of Bellevue Hospital; Mr. Phelps, of Phelps, schmidt, who testified at length to the offensive character of the odors perceived up town and coming from the direction of Greenpoint when the wind was easterly. Owing to the disagreeable stenches they were frequently compelled to close the windows of their houses. Mr. Josiah Lombard, of Lombard & Ayres, reducts of petroleum, testified that crude petroleum is put into a still and there through the application of heat is converted into vapor. This vapor enters into coils of pipe surrounded by cold water and converted into a liquid which runs out into a tank. Suiphuric acid is then When it has been in the oil a reasonable longth of time it sinks to the bottom of the tank. ben drawn off it is quite black, having already purified the petroleum, though at the beginning the process it was white and pure. This is known as ige acid. When at rest it gives out no effensive odor, but if agitated, even by the admixture of water becomes exceedingly obnexious. This sludge acid is sold to fortilizers' establishments and delivered at Newtown Creek. Mr. James C. Smith testified that he has smelt the offensive odors in New York as dis-tinctly as at his home in Greenpoint. The witness added that the manufactories use up "everything that is damable," a piece of information that evoked much laughter.

that is damuable," a piece of information that evoked much laughter.

THE DEFENCE.

In opening the case for the defence Colonel Fellows said he would examine Professor Liebig, of Baltimore; Professor Johnson, of Yale College, Professor Habersiaw and other chemists, who would testily that the defendant had employed chemical means to destroy the offensive smell of sludge acid, and no odor, therefore, could have issued from his establishment. The Board of Health, he added, under the lash recently applied by Recorder Hackett, had suddenly awakened to the existence of dozons of establishments within this city that emitted coors as offensive as those cantied from Hunter's Point. These institutions had been licensed for years by the Board of Health. Now the Grand Jury had indicted twenty-nine of the proprietors of these establishments. The endeavor of the defence would be to show, not that there was no offensive oder from Hunter's Point, but that the was no the product of Coe's establishment, which was guarded by chemical appliances that do not permit any odor to escape from it. This would be proven by members of the Board of Health of Kings county and the chemist who had charge of the factory.

Dr. S. Hurd, dentist, of No. 32 Bedford avenue.

would be preven by members of the Board of Health of Kings county and the chemist who had charge of the lactory.

Dr. B. Hard, dentist, of No. 32 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, testified that on Thursday he rode from his home toward Huster's Point. About three-quariers of a mile away he smelt chioride of hime, which odor he traced to Coe's establishment. Dr. Orson H. Smith testified that he accompanied Dr. Hurd. They first smelt a fishy odor, such as is perceptible near Patchogue, Long Island, where fish manure is used; but when they approached Coe's they smelt chloride of hime, which was a disinfection. The odors inside the factory were offensive to those in the immediate vicinity. Professor Freigh W. Arvine, offensist In Coe's factory, testified that he has been supervising chemist in several establishments wherein chemicals were used in manufactures. Two months ago he was employed by Coe to suppress the odor of sludge acid. At first it was the custom in Coe's factory to have the sludge acid burned in deep plits. It was, however, subsequently washed with hot water. Then it was agitated with spent sods, It was then pumped through covered tanks sunk in the carth to an atomizer situated near the engine of the manufactory. The atomizer threw the old into the fire under the boiler and it was consumed. Sludge acid was not used in the manufactory. A distustion of it was used. In the mixing of the materials for making the fertilizers there was always a strong admixture of bissching salt and carbolic acid. The latter was also liberally scattered over the heaps of materials. Offensive odors did not, ne said, escaps from Coe's factory.

A discussion here arose as to whether the witness could testify to the surroundings of the factory after the date of the todictinent, and an adjournment was

THE GRAND JURY AT WORK.

The investigation by the Grand Jury into the causes of the poisonous uptown stenches, in order that the responsibility of the Board of Health in the matter might be properly determined, was continued yesterday. Among the witnesses summoned by the Grand Jury was Colonel Emmons Clark, secretary to the Jury was Colonel Emmons Clark, secretary to the Board of Hesith, who was subjected to a minute examination in regard to the method observed by the Board in issuing permits for alaughter houses, rendering and bone-boiling establishmonts and fertilizing manufactories. The Chairman of the Chirens' Committee, Mr. Thomas B. Musgrave, was also in attendance, and testified to the facts set forth in his report, which has already been published. Messra, James Lounsberry and Charles Speir, proprietors of the rendering hous Algonquin, stationed at the foot of Thrity-ninth street, North R vor, which produces \$,000 tons of manure a year, and Peter Feeney, two owner of a soap factory at No. 521 West Fifteenth street, came to the District Autorney's office yesterday and jurnished bail in the sum of \$500 each to appear for trial. The balance of the twenty-nine persons against whom indictments have been found were personally served with bonch warrants by Detectives Field and O'Connor, and will appear with their bondsmen in the Court of General Sessions to-day. Finer names and places of manufacture are as follows:—Metcall & Gibbs, Munroe Crane, Charles White, Tobey & Booth, Spring & Haynes and Simblecker & Son, propristors of large slaughtering yards at Thrity-antit, Fortieth and Forty-first streets and North River; Etiza Buckland, proprietress of a soap factory at Soventeenth street and Tenth avenue; Benjamin Walince, owner of a soap factory at No. 439 West Seventeenth street, Goorgo J. Gearaston, who keeps a soap factory on Nineteenth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; Michael Donohue, the proprietor of a blood boiling establishment at Trity-nint street and North River; Schwarzchild & Suizberg, owners of a hide, skin and tailow yard at Forty-fifth street and East River; Rafferty & Williams, proprietors of a large fertilizing manufactory at Forty-lourth street and East River; John Kane, who Board of Hesith, who was subjected to a minute ex. proprietors of a large forthizing manufactory at Forty-fourth street and East River; John Kane, who keeps a manure heap at Forty-fitth street and East River; Lomeard & Ayres, the owners of petroleum works at Sixty-sixth street and North River, and John Lewis.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH ON THE SITUATION-DR. DAY'S DEFENCE OF THE BOARD-THEY ARE NOT AFRAID OF BEING INDICTED.

In view of the interest caused by the action of the Grand Jury finding the indictments above indicated, a HERALD reporter called upon Protessor Chandler, President of the Board of Health, to request views on this important matter. Professor did not happen to be in a communicative frame of mind, and at first declined to express any opinion, but afterward decided to so far depart from this resolution as to offer an explanation of the rela-tions existing between the Board of Health and the establishments which, under the law, it is more specially charged to regulate.

In reply to a direct question as to what he thought of the Grand Jury's action Professor Chandler said :-"I have nothing to say on the matter. I do not consider it advisable to express any opinion. If indictments have been lound against any parties they will have an opportunity to answer in court. The Board of Health has nothing to do with this."

"But it is understood that many of the factories against which the Grand Jury has taken action hold permits from the Board of Heelth. The public would probably like to know what explanation the Board of Heelth may have to offer in explanation of this cir-cumstance."

The value of the permit or registration is that it enables people to carry on certain business, such as staughtering and lat rendering. A person carrying on any of these businesses without a permit would be liable to arrest, but the permit conters no right to create a nuisance. Persons holding a permit are equally liable to prosecution in case they create a nuisance as though they had none, only they are not liable to arrest by the police on sight, as they would be in not having a permit from the Board."

"The important matter, after all, is how the Board of Heslith came to give permits to factorics against which the Grand Jury has seen well to issue indictments?"

"No; the important point is that the public shall

which the Grand Jury has seen well to issue indictionents?"

"No; the important point is that the public shall understand the real nature of the so-called permit; that it is merely an act of registration, and confers no right to do any act otherwise unlawful; that it is not like one of those licenses issued in old times to permit a crime to be committed. It confers no privileges; it is merely an act of registration. The Grand Jury is not compelled to have the proofs before it, and can act on very slight prounds. The manulacturers who have been indicted with have full opportunity to defend themselves, and when the cases come into court they must be tried on their merits."

As the President of the Board of Health declined to enter more fully into the question the reporter made his bow and withdrew.

DR. DAY'S VIEWS.

made his bow and withdrew.

Dr. Day, Inspector of the Board of Health, was next sought by the reporter. The gentleman was in his office at the building devoted to the Board of

Health.

When informed of the object of the reporter's visit
Dr. Day said he had not heard of the indictments,
and therefore could not express any opinion on the

and therefore could not express any opinion on the matter.

"It is charged that many of the indicted parties hold permits from the Board of Health."

"If you can tell me any of the names I can perhaps inform you whether there is any foundation for the statement."

"There is Spier, who keeps an establishment at the foot of West Thirty-ninth street, and Peter Feeney, who keeps a soap boiling establishment on Fifteenth street, near the north River."

"Yes, Spier has a permit from the Board, but Feeney has not. Some time ago his permit was withdrawn."

"It is rumored that the Grand Jury intend to indict the Board of Health. In case it should do so what course would have to stand our trial. It would not be a pleasant nor a desirable position to be pleased in, but "We would have to stand our trial. It would not be a pleasant nor a desirable position to be placed in, but the Board would come out all right I am sure. It would give us an opportunity to explain what we have been doing, and I believe the people would be astonished at the showing we could make. For some time our mouths have been closed, though we have been very generally abused. The press is very hard on us, and many of the articles published are unreasonable. Indeed, many people think we are inefficient and neglectful, while others think we are dishonest. Some very respectable people look on us as little better than robbers. This is not pleasant. Should we be brought into court we would be able to correct these false impressions. We should be able to make a very good showing."

"Then you think the color of the Grand Jury enjoys great power. It does not need to hear both sides. I went before the Grand Jury once, and on my statement and that of another witness an indictment was found without hearing the "In the present case the Grand Jury is likely to

"In the present case the Grand Jury is likely to have exercised more cation."
"Not necessarily. The Grand Jury knows that there is a strong public feeling against these nuisances, and thinks the present time well suited to set on foot an investigation. The people indicted will have an opportunity to defend themselves, and no doubt they will make a hard fight."

"Do you think the Grand Jury is justified in indicting establishments furnished with a permit?"

will make a hard fight."

"Do you think the Grand Jury is justified in indicting establishments furnished with a permit?"

"There may be justification in some cases, but not many. We have used sound discretion in granting permits, but it is very difficult to satisfy every one. During the past five years we have worked hard to climinish these nuisauces, and the public have no idea how much we nave done with the means at our disposal. Our whole force consists of eighteen men, and of these four are detailed for special duty. This leares us just fourtoen men to supervise all these objectionable establishments and look after the sanitary condition of the tenement houses. Notwithstanding the smallness of our force we have done an immense amount of work within the past five years. I think that in most cases where permits have been granted the indictiments will fail to affect anything, because during our term of office we have compelled the proprietors to adopt sanitary precautions and supress all officasive odors as far as possible. In many cases the permit has been withdrawn."

"Then nothing more can be done to diminish these nuisances!"

"While slaughter houses are permitted in the city it will be impossible to do nawy with such offeasive

"While slaughter houses are permitted in the city

nusances!"

"While slaughter houses are permitted in the city it will be impossible to do away with such offensive industries as fat rendering. They must be carried on close to the animal refuse, and to remove the slaughter bouses is a pretty big question."

"Would the suppression of these industries seriously affect the prosperity of the city?"

"The public have no idea how many industries there are, more or less objectionable, which come under the sanitary laws. If we once begin paring down our industries because they are not odrorous it may lead us very far. It must become very difficult to draw the line. Fasticious people might think many businesses a nurance which ordinary people would be willing to tolerate. For instance, at the back of my house there are some stables, and when the wind comes from the South the odor is offensive to some people. Now, must we drive all the horses out of the city because they are in some respects a nusanner? Here is where the practical difficulty of drawing the line comes is. Some people's noses are quite fasticious, while the noses of others are not fasticious at all. In nearly all the poor quartors of the city pork rendering in small quantities is carried on. Now it is undoubtedly a nuisance, but whether it should be suppressed or not is a subject on which there might be a great deal to be said on both sides."

"Then, in your opinion, a good many of those so-called nuisances are not indirious to health!"

"All unsavory smells are injurious to health—not perhaps directly, but because they compel the people to shut up their windows and so prevent them enjoying good air."

"They in the city that offensive industries are de-

"Do you consider that offensive industries are de-"Under the supervision of the Health Board those "Under the supervision of the Health Board those industries which are of an offensive nature have been so regulated as to diminish, as far as possible, their disagreeable features, and for a long while we have had no serious complaint. There is, however, quite a remarkable increase in the number of complaints made to the Board; the people seem to become more fastidious every day, and we now receive complaints about matters to which no attention would have been paid a lew years ago. This throws a great deal of work on the officers of the dopartment, as we are obliged to examine into all complaints, whether frivolous or not, it frequently happens that complaints are made to us from pure mailee, in order to annoy some neighbor. In this way a great deal of time is lost, as we are compelled to investigate all cases brought under our notice. We have, of course, in these cases to act as judges."

"Was there any complaint made to the Board about any of the twenty-nine establishments against which indictments have been found by the Grand Jury?"

"No; we received no complaints recently against any of these catablishments. Indeed for some time no serious complaints have come to us from any quarter."

STREET ENCUMBRANCES.

ALDERMANIC ACTION ON THE SUPJECT-PRO-POSAL TO PROTECT ENGROACHMENTS PER-MITTED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The Aldermen were again occupied yesterday during a considerable part of their session in discussing the matter of street encumbrances. Much of the grounds agitated at former meetings were gone over again. The proceedings in this connection were opened by Alderman Reitly in the introduction of the

On the suggestion of Alderman Lowis this resolution was referred to the Law Committee. The next strategie move came from Alderman Sheils, who offered a resolution permitting Sarah Walsh to creet a stand under the stairs of the Gabert Elevated Railroad station, on the corner of Sixth avenue and

Fourteenth street. Alderman Morris spoke in opposition to this resolution, stating that the point proposed to be used for a stand was directly opposite the establishment of Macy

tion, stating that the point proposed to be used for a stand was directly opposite the establishment of Mary & Co. The firm had objected to the placing of this stand and had informed the Mayor that they paid the stand and had informed the Mayor that they paid the stand and had informed the Mayor that they paid the salary of a policeman to keep the sidewalks in front of their premises free of all encumbrances.

The resolution was referred for consideration to the Committee on Public Works.

Aiderman Sauer next presented a proposition to permit the erection of two columns in front of No. 466 Sixth avenue. Next in order came four vetoes from Mayor Ely against resolutions permitting various persona to erect posts on the sidewalks. These papers were laid over under the rule.

Fixing this Localition of Streker Obstations.

The vetoes were followed by a report from Aiderman Heilly, chalrman of the Street Committee, recommending the passage of a resolution introduced at a former meeting calling upon the Commissioner of Public Works to report as to the location of all stoops, areas, courtyards, stands, bay windows and other carcachments upon the sirects and sidewalks in the city. The resolution sless asks the Commissioner to commence with Broadway, Fifth and Park avenues, le order that the encumbrances may first be removed from these localities.

Au amondment was offered by Alderman Morris providing that the Commissioner include in his report only such encumbrances as have been erected since the passage of the charter of 1873.

Alderman Pinckney followed by rending an extract from an editorial in a daily newspaper, in which ailesion was made to alleged rumors as to improper latiuences being used among the Aldermen to secure the passage of resolutions with reference to street stands and ether encumbrances. Mr. Pinckney questioned the veracity of these charges.

He was aware, however, that gentiemen outside of the Aldermen had tried to influence their friends in the Board to grant such privileges. He (Mr. Pinckney) understood that money was obtained by several property owners for privileges awarded to the placing of stands in front of their premises. He considered that this practice was wrong, as the sidewalks and streets belonged to the people. The gentieman concluded by moving to strike out that part of the resolution assing for information as to Broadway and the two avenues.

Alderman Rellly objected in an excited manner to the reading by Mr. Pinckney of the editorial reflecting on the Aldermen. "If I had read it, "the speaker remarked, "I would have immediately called for a committee of investigation."

The amendment was lost and the resolution passed by a vote of 12 to 9.

COMMUNICATION FROM COMMISSIONER CAMPBELL.

The Mayor sent in a communication from Commissioner Campbell, in which the subject of street encumbrances is egain alluded to in the concluding paragraph as follows:—

While there can be no comb that the appearance of the

graph as follows:—
While there can be no doubt that the appearance of the city would be improved if nothing were permitted to be placed beyond the stoop like in the way of signs and signs posts and swings and awning spots, wet there is a clause of the charter of 1873 (sub-davision 9, section 17) which confers upon the Common Council power of "regulation" in such matters, and tray have, therefore, not been considered as encumbrances or obstructions absolutely prohibited by article 4 of section 17 of the charter to which your attention has heretofore boen called.

your attention has hereforer been called.

It will be seen that this paragraph only deals with the subject of encumbrances in connection with "signs and sign posts and awnings and awning posts." The Commissioner does not change his position as to the nuisances created by stands and other obstructions on the streets and sidewalks.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

VIOLATION OF THE SABBATH DENOUNCED BY THE GENERAL SYNOD-MR. CLARKE'S SUSPEN-BION FOR IMMORAL CONDUCT.

The half hour of religious exercises preceding the opening of the morning's session of the General synod of Reformed Presbyterians was devoted to discussion of the subject of "Domestic Missions and Church Extension." The Committee on Presbyterial Reports reported that the condition of the various presbyteries is, on the whole, encouraging. A resolutation fund be appropriated this year to the use of the Board of Domestic Missions. The treasurer o the educational fund reported a balance of \$241 50. The Board of Finance reported that the travelling expenses of delegates to the Synod were \$365 in excess of the amount set apart for that purpose.

DESECRATING THE SABBATIL Upon resuming business in the afternoon the fe lowing resolution, which had been presented by the Rev. N. Woodside on Monday and made the special order of the day for yesterday afternoon, was rea and adopted:-

Whereas Sabbath descration is rapidly increasing in the

order of the day for yesterday afternoon, was read and adopted:—

Whereas Sabhath desecration is rapidly increasing in the great centres of our nopulation and throughout the land in the following forms—namoly Sabbath excursions by land and property of the provided in the following forms—namoly Sabbath excursions by land and provided in the following forms—namoly Sabbath excursions by land and provided in the following forms—namoly Sabbath excursions by land and provided in the following forms—namoly Sabbath excursions and thoroughlares; reading secular papers and works of fiction, thereby depriving domestics and others of the privilege of attending the house of God, and thus doing dishonorto God and illis holy law: therefore—Resolved, That this Synod condemns all such forms of Sabbath desecration and all other forms, whether springing up in our own land or imported from foreign countries; and further.

Resolved, That foreigners must be taught that this nation is a Sabbath keeping nation, and that we will not barter our sabbath birthright for the profane practices on that days operation in Continental Europe.

Susyended For Immorated from foreign countries; and iurther to continental Europe.

Susyended For immorated from the Committee on Discipline presented a report sustaining the action of the Northern Presbytery in suspending the Rev. W. J. Clarke, of Lisbon, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., for immorat conduct. Early in March last, it seems, Mr. Clarke was tried at the Spring Term of the Canton (St. Lawrence county) Court, of assault and battery on the daughter of an old gentleman hying in the town of Lisbon. Upon his own confession he was convicted and fined \$150. It was bolieved that the attack had been made with immoral intent, and on that charge the minister was tried by the Northern Presbytery of the Reformed Presbytery of the Reformed Presbytery could be held in this city. Such a meeting was held on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, and the result was that the minutes of the Presbytery could be held in th

having been able to hisp the Lord's Prayer in Greek when a mere child. If we stop him from preaching the everiasting gospel he may sink down and never rise again." Mr. Woodside also referred to Mr. Clarke's venerable inther's affection for his son, and the many prayers which had been offered up for him both in public and private. Mr. Thomson protested against such a line of argument as special pleading and said that Mr. Clarke's own brother had told him he should never have been a candidate for the ministry.

Mr. Clarke was finally allowed to speak, and addressed the Synod twice, the first time saying he would only repeat his complaint against the decision of the Presbytery. Afterward, when another opportunity was afforded to defend himself, he said that he was confident the Presbytery had determined to craim and ruin him, having decided his case in accordance with their prejudices rather than on the strength of evidence. 'A deep plot,' he said, 'had been got up in the town of Canton to ruin me. I was tempted by hirelings into a place where I should not have gone, and when I found where I was I made my escape and did not return. But for the efforts of one friend their hellish machinations would have succeeded, and instead of being suspended I would have been excommunicated.' Mr. Thomson said he had been one of Mr. Clarke's most earnest defenders, till by his own confession had learned that he had been deceived in him. After a very protracted discussion the Synod accepted the action of the Presbytery in suspending Mr. Clarke for one speat.

After listening to an address from Rev. B. C.

action of the reacyter, one year.

After listening to an address from Rev. B. C. Lippincott, corresponding delegate from the Reformed (Dutch) Church, the Synod adjourned until ten o'clock this morning. In the ovening an entertainment was given to the delegates and their friends by the ladies of the congregation in the church and lecture room. To-day the Synod will conclude it

PRESBYTERIANS

MEETINGS OF THE TWO GENERAL ASSEMBLIES PITTSBURG, Pa., May 21, 1878. In the morning session the General Assembly (North) considered an overture from the Philadelphia Presbytery on Sanday school teaching and heard the report of the Home Mission Board. After the recess
Dr. Kendatt spoke on home mission work. Subsequently Rev. Mr. Rogers, representing the
Reformed Dutch Preclyterian Church, and Rev.
Leonard Bason from the National Councils of Congregational Churches being introduced, made fraternal
addresses, which were replied to very happily by Dr.
Patton, the presiding officer of the Assembly.
Dr. Poor, from a special committee, reported on
German books and papers, to be recommended for
publication by the General Assembly. The evening
was devoted to a popular meeting in behalf of home
missions.

THE SOUTHERN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

KNOXVILLE, Ky., May 21, 1878. Dr. E. T. Baird's appeal against the Synod Dr. E. I. Baird's appear against the Sylou of Virginia was called, but, as the appealant did not ap-pear on account of illness, the matter was postponed. Reciprocal salutations were addressed to the Methodist General Conference at Atlanta and the Presbyterian Assembly at Pittsburg. The Assembly entered a strong protest against "lay evangulization." Several reports of committees were read and adopted.

THE CUMBERLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY. NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 21, 1878.

The General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Lebanon to-day discussed the reports of the Committees on Missions and state of religion of the Church. The Assembly will probably be in session for the rest of the week. NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 21, 1878.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPALIANS. The delegates to the annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of Long Island, met yesterday morning in the Church of the Roly Trinity, Mon-tague street. Brooklyn. After silent prayer, Rev. Mr. Barrow, of Huntington, opened the services by read-

ing from the Scriptures. Bishop Littlejohn then de livered the triennial charge to the clergy on the sub-

ject, 'Theology and Practical Religion as affected by the Humanitarian Tendences of the Day," The Convention met again at two P. M., Bishop Littiejohn presiding. The following standing committees for the diocese of Long Island were appointed:—On

the Incorporation and Admission of Churches—Rev. C. R. Baker, D. D.; Mr. Bradford L. Prince and Mr. Edward Hewitt. On Diocesan Fund—Rev. Henry B. Waibridge, D. D.; Rev. Henry B. Cornwell, Mr. Charles R. Marvin, Mr. John Y. Waiker and Aiexander V. Biake. On Treasurer's Report—Peter C. Cornell and Frederick Washburn. On the General Theological Seminary—Rev. S. Drowne, Rev. A. H. Patridge, Mr. Henry E. Pierrepont. Mr. Thomas Messenger and Mr. Henry M. Ouderdonk. On Canons—Rev. J. Williamson Smith, Mr. A. M. Masters, Mr. C. W. Honter and Mr. H. A. Moore. On Church Chirary Foundation and other Benevolent Institutions—Rev. J. Williamson Smith, Mr. A. M. Masters, Mr. E. H. Froeman. The Episcopal Fund Committee reported the receipts for the year to have been \$4,906 74; payments, \$4,174; present amount of the lund, \$54,937. On motion of Mr. Pierrepont, Mr. Prince was appointed a member of the Beard of Trustees, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Judge Murray Hoffman. The Chairman of the Committee on Home Missions read an elaborate report upon the condition of the work in Brooklyn.

The evening session was devoted to the continuance. The evening session was devoted to the continuance of the Bishop's triennial charge. The Convention will convene this morning at nine o'clock.

DIOCESE OF NORTHERN NEW JERSEY. In Grace Church, Orange, yesterday, the fourth annual convention of the diocese of Northern New Jersey opened its sessions, Bishop Odenheimer pre-siding. No business of importance was transacted.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 21, 1878. The General Conference to-day considered the report on the publishing house at Nashville; the matter is still pending. The house will be continued both as a manufacturing and publishing house, but under new

a manuacturing and publishing house, but under new restrictions.

At moon Rev. George Douglass, LL. D., fraternal messenger from the General Conference of the Canadian Methodists, was received. Businep Kavanaugh responded. To-morrow the fraternal delegates from the African Methodist Church will be received.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 21, 1878. fity-lourth anniversary at the Academy of Music, in this city, this evening. The audience crowded the immense building. Addresses were made by the Rov. William M. Taylor, D. D., of New York : Rev. Arthur Mitchell, D. D., of the Presbyterian Church, Chicago, and the Rev. W. Neison McVickar, D. D., of the Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia. The old Moody and Sankey choir, under the leadership of Professor W. G. Fisher, furnished the music. The society has w. 6. reaser, ternished the music. The society has been generously sustained in its work during the past yoar, notwithstanding the great financial depression. A special acknowledgment was made of the munificent gut of \$100,000 from the estate of the inter John C. Green, of New York, the annuity of which is to be applied for the employment of missionaries, and for securing a higher order of Sunday school literature. Fourteen new books have been added to the catalogue of publications. The issue of a new monthly paper, The Scholgr's Companion, contaming answers for the older scholgr's began with Jinnary 1, 1878. The other periodicals are the Sunday School World, the Child's World, three grades of lesson papers published quarterly.

The Rev. Edwin W. Rice has been appointed editor of the society's periodicals in place of the Rev. Richard Newion, D. D., resigned, The missionary work of the union has been more than usually prosperous; 1,147 new schools have been established and 3,355 other schools visited and aided, having in all 23,066 teachers and upward of 20,000 scholars; 10,262 Bibles and Testaments have been distributed; 2,820,103 scholars have been placed under Bible instruction by this society during the fity-four years of its service and the past year has been one of the most hopeful and successful of its existence.

THE CARDINAL AT HOME been generously sustained in its work during the past

THE CARDINAL AT HOME.

Cardinat McCloskey returned to his charge yester day, from France, on the Pereire, restored in health and light in spirits. For long after his nurried departure it was feared that a transatlantic voyage in midwinter would militate against his health, at that time very delicate. The result has proved the idleness of these fears, for His Eminence is here again, stronger than when he left. His genial secreness of those fears, for His Eminence is here again, stronger than when he left. His genial secretary. Father Farley, mentioned that the Cardinal enjoyed the trip homeward immensely, and feels that it has given him vast profit, as far as his health is concerned. The trip of the Periere, was shorter, by twenty-four hours, than was expected, so that when the archiepiscopal party set foot on the dock, at ten o'clock yesterday morning, the debarkation was devoid of all demonstration, much to the satisfaction of His Eminence, who dreads show of any kind. When the steamer was sighted off the Highlands a telegram was sent to the Very Rev. Vicar General Quitan, who in company with the Right Rev. Bishop Lynch, of Caarleston; Rev. John F. Kearney, Rev. John J. Kane, Rev. Wittlam Hogan, Rev. Henry McDowall, Rov. Joseph Kessler, and Rev. G. Lewis, went to the pier to meet and welcome the Cardinal. Shortly after ten o'clock the good snip was moored to the dock, and the gangway being let down, His Eminence, drossed in a plain black broadcion but, stepped lightly on the pier where the reverend gentienen named tendered their welcomes and congratulations. This informal ceremony occapied out a lew moments, and the Cardinal was ushered to a sent in the Viear General's coach and driven to his home on Madison avenue.

Wishing to defer to the convenience of His Eminence the clergy have not yet concluded any arrangements for his formal reception. The best advice on the surject, at present writing, fixes the date at May 2s and the place St. Patrick's Cathedral. The time is subject to conditions, but the place is definitely liked.

ARTILLERY FIELD DAY.

BATTERY B'S MARCH IN THE MUD AND EN-CAMPMENT ON LONG ISLAND-PIRING PRAC-TICE AND THE SCORES.

The season of artillery field practice was mangurated resterday on Long Island by Battery B, First division National Guard. From the condition of the score given below it will be seen that the science of pro jectiles has not been as completely mastered by the artillerymen of the National Guard as it might be, although the shooting yesterday was done under ex ceedingly unfavorable circumstances. The advance section of the battery, as stated in the HERALD of yes terday, left their armory in Eim street on Monday atternoon, and in a drenching rain crossed the Houston

"Cozine's Farm," where the battery was to camp for the night, is some little distance from East New York, but an hour's pied and splash through the rain, mist and mud brought the soldiers to the spot Leutenant Foeller, commanding the section, ordered the guns in position, the horses stabled and led and

raio, mist and mud brought the soldiers to the spot. Leutenant Feelier, commanding the section, ordered the guns in position, the horses stabled and Iod and the guard mounted, and then turned his attention to preparing a supper for the men, whose long and disagreeable ride had whetted their appetives.

All night the rain descended in torrents, and at the breaking of yestorday's dawn there appeared no promise of a Gessation. At indispast four o'clock the bugles sounded the reveile, and haif an hour later the morning gun boomed across the meadows. The log was still dense, but the rain nail stilled down to a mist, and as the hours wore on a light streak in the west gave hope of a clearing. Breaklast was served at half-past six o'clock and consisted of black c-died (sugar, no misk), borled eggs and bread. After the morning meal the man set about preparing the target for the day's firing, and as the work progressed the weather fightened by greatly. At fine o'dnock Major Keim, commanding the battery, strived with the rest of the men and was received with a salute of seven guns. The o'd guard was taken in and a new one mounted, and after some necessary preparations the pieces were placed in battery and the practice firing commenced.

Target Practice.

The target, which was twelve feet by twelve feet in size, was distant 1,500 yards from the firing point, and at the commencement of the practice could margy be seen for the log which, though lifting commenced, and at the commencement of the practice could narray be seen for the log which, though lifting rapidly, was still of sufficient density to seriously interfere with the first hour or two of Bring. About noon, nowever, the sun came out brightly. Each man in the battery, which cumbered about one humared, received two shots, sighting the piece himself and regulating his own wind gange, and elevation. The pieces were piaced on the ground, and after the recoil were, of course, replaced in position for the next shot. The ammunition was fixed, and each cartriage continued

WORKMEN CRUSHED.

FOUR MEN BENEATH A FALLING GIRDER OF THE ELEVATED BAILLOAD - ONE OF THEM DEAD AND TWO FATALLY INJURED.

Four men were crushed yesterday beneath a girder in the Bowery. One of them, Edward McCanan, aged thirty-five, of Na. 145 Adams street, Brooklyn, died last evening in the Chambers Street Hospital, and two others, Bornard Berryman and John Robinson, are believed to be fatally injured. Late last night Berryman had his left leg amputated. The accident from which hoisting a girder, and the question is still open ag to whother the accident was unavoidable or whether it is to be attributed to criminal negligence on the part of the contractors,

It appears that contractors Kellogg and Maurice had eight men employed in the laying of the girders on the upright peats on the east side of the lower part of the Bowery. Three of the hands were engaged in connection with the noisting steam derrick, which was placed on the completed portion of the track, while the five remaining mon were situated on the sidewalk and had charge of the guy ropes which controlled the movements of the suspended girder pre-paratory to placing it in its proper position. The girder is about three tons weight and requires care and dexterous management to place it on the bed surface of the upright posts. Attached to the boisting derrick is an arm which extends about mid-way between the pillars. To this arm is connected a hook through which is suspended a half inch chain that awings the girders into a horizontal position, Yesterday about noon five men were engaged at this Yesterday about noon five men were engaged at this occupation between Nos. 21 and 33 Bowery, and had hoisted the girder to its full height when the chain snapped and the heavy girder fell, striking four of the men in its descent, injuring, it is supposed, two of them tataity and inflicting painful and severe wounds on the other two. At the time of the disaster the girder was half swung around while the ends were being got in their proper position, and it was placed at right angles with the sidewalk. About two hundred spectators were ranged around watching the movements of the workingmen, and they crowded the sidewalk in the vicinity, mean while nunerous pedestrians kept passing beneath the swinging girler.

watching the movements of the workingmen, and they crowded the sidewalk in the vicinity, meanwhile numerous pedestrians kept passing beneath the swinging girder.

THE FATAL CRASH.

Suddenly the crass came and the girder fell transversely, one end in the direction of the r stroad track and the other directly in front of Schroeder's Hotel. At the latter place three men were tugging at a guy rope, and two of them were struck by the heavy beam and dangerously injured. Their names are Bernard Berryman, tortysix years of age, residing at No. 88 East Third street, and Join Robinson, hity years of age, of No. 355 East Thirty-sixth street. The former was caught under the girder and received fatal internal injurier, white the latter received a scalp wound and had his tingh broken. Cornelius Sweezy, of No. 45 New Bowery, who escaped with a slight wound on the heel, had his shoe ton from his foot. The wounded trea were conveyed to Chambers Street Hospital for surgical treatment. The first two are married men and have families. Berryman is an ex-poleceman of this city and arrived from St. Louis a month ago. He took lougings at No. 88 Third street with his wire and three little children, and shortly after procured employment as a workman on the Elevated Railroad.

The neighbors who reside in the same bouse with the Berrymans, when they heard of the disaster, congregated together to see which of them would consent to apprise poor Mrs. Berryman of the latal accident which had befailen her husband, but none of the women could summen sufficient courage to be the bearer of such sorrewful tidings.

While the kindly hearted women were hesitating as to which would go on this distressing mission a man with a flery lace and red beard roughly brushed past, ascended the stairs and loudly knocked on the door. Receiving no answer be used his boot, shaking the door almost off the hinges, but received no response from within. He had to leave without being admitted. It turned out that he was a neighboring undertaker, who had heard of the dis

EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

BAPID TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS CONFERRING A meeting of the Committee on Rapid Transit, appointed by the Board of Trusiers of the East River Bridge, was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Bridge Company on Water street, Brooklyn, Mr. Thomas Kinsella in the chair. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Commissioners were present as well as General John Newton, Assistant Er

Payne, Mr. Snow, of the Brooklyn Steam Transit Company; Mr. Emory, who intends to present plans of an elevated road before the committee, and Mr. Stone, of the Safety Elevated Railroad Company. After the meeting had been called to order Mr. O. P. Quintard, secretary of the Bridge Trusteer, read the resolution passed by the Board in reference to the appointment of the Rapid Transit Committee to confer with other

district, secretary of the Bridge Trusteer, read the resolution passed by the Board in reference to the appointment of the Rapid Transit Committee to confer with other bodies or corporations in relation to the subject. MrJ Kinseila asked it there was any one present who had any suggestions to other, when Mr. Felix Campbell, charman of the Rapid Transit Ommission, arose and raid that the commission appeared before the committee of the Board of the Brown of discussing the Board of the Commission and not for the purpose of discussing the Board of the Brown of t

THE IDIOT ASYLUM

Verification of the Revelations Made Through Anne Daly.

CULPABLE IRRESPONSIBILITY

A Wasting Disease and "Food Not Fit to Give Dogs."

Further inquiries in relation to the treatment of the inmates of the Idiot Asylum on Randall's Island proves that the condition of the children, as published in yesterday's HERALD, was known for sometime to the State And Society and the visitors of other official bodies. The officials of the above mentioned society were seen in reference to the matter and they state that the presence of scurvy at the Asylum on the island was brought to their notice by Mr. Baker, a gentleman of this city, who visits the institutions regularly every Sunday. Immediately on receipt of the intelligence several of the visitors were sent to investigate the case. A medical gentleman of this city examined the idiots at their request and re-ported the facts to the society. The State Aid officials numediately communicated with the members of the State Board of Charities, and the members of this Board proceeded to the island and examined the doctors, nurses and attendants under outh, which testimony is now in the possession of the president of the State Donnelly stated to the writer that the results of the investigation and the testimony taken could not be furnished for publication, but that the report fully supported the statement published in the Herrand, Mr. Donnelly stated, in reply to inquiries, as fol-"When the facts came to the knowledge of the State

supported the statement published in the RERAIN. Mr. Donneily stated, in reply to inquiries, as follows:—

"When the facts came to the knowledge of the State Board of Charities we went over to Randail's Island and examined all the officials under out. The first thing that attracted attention was the fact that the death rate at the Idiot Asylum for the first quarter of this year amounted to the large number of thirteen, while the death rate for the entire of the year 1871 was but sixteen. The first case of scurry occurred as far back as the middle of last summer. It was during either the month of June or July, it appears clear that no proper precautions were taken until the latter part of March, when the condition of the children become known to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Orders were then given that 450 pounds of vegetables per day should be given to the inmates, for up to this time no vegetables were supplied except the supply put in the soup. Dr. Richards, one of the assisting physicians, first noticed the disease in January, but up to March the supply of vegetables was not increased, which seemed the most reasonable way of checking the disease. Altogether thirteen deaths took place at the Idiot Asylum. It is but reasonable to suppose that the outbreak of secury was directly due to the want of vegetable food. It is clear that there was culpable negligence on the part of the officials in authority. In response to our inquiries Br. Howard, the Mexical Superintendent in chargo of all the institutions on Randail's Island, stated that one of the causes of the difficulty was that he had too much to do and that he had too little assistance."

CULPAIRE NEALIGNING NONEWIRER

The State Charlites Commissioners have collected all the testimony in the case, and Mr. Donneily did not hesitate to state that there was culpable negligence on the part of some one. He did not wish to express an opinion, as he was not prepared to say who was arrectly responsible for the outbreak of some of the frame of the

the disease, until the middle of March up to the time that the death rate of the institution became a matter of investigation on the part of the State authorities. The explanation offered by the officials, particularly the medical superintendent, is that he had too much to do and too little assistance to properly supervise or take care of the institutions under his care. An attempt is being made to try and prove that the disease was of a very mid character and that the children died of diseases other than scurvy, and to prove this the testimony of inree well known physicians is offered to the public; but the fact remains that in all the deaths symptoms of scurvy were present of the most positive character, and that it is impossible to deep its existence. One gentleman, a constant visitor at Randall's Island, stated when questioned on the subject that he eximined nearry all the prevalence of scurvy, and that in every case he found discoloration of the surface, contraction of the pints, sore mouth and throat and difficulty of swallowing. The last was also commented upon that for a considerable time the physicians did not recognize the presence of the disease until even after several nurses in the lostitution had pronounced the malany under which the children labored to be scurvy or scorbutus.

The matron, Mrs. Herbert, who was in charge of

a considerable time the physicians did not recognize the presence of the discussed until even after several nurses in the institution had pronounced the malady under which the entitiven inscrete to be scurvy or acorbutus.

The matron, Mrs. Herbert, who was in charge of the Idiot Asylum during the time the discusse was in progress, has departed for parts unknown, having tendered her resignation to the Commissioners immediately on floding that Nurse Anne Daly had registered the Condition of affairs and that the public were likely to be put in full possession of the feets. This woman, according to all accounts, was in full possession of the condition of the children long before any one case in the institution had any knowledge of the presence of scarry, but she positively declined to interfere in the matter and left the discusse to spread.

While the State Commissioners of Charities refuse to make public the testimony taken by them under oath at Randail's Island, still it can be surmised that it fully bears out the statements of Anne Daly as far as the poor and insufficient as a protection against the development of wasting disease. One of the assistant physicians at the asylum stated to the Commissioners of the State Board of Guarities that the cause of the clease was that the humanes of the institution, owing to their peculiar indolent habits, want of exercise and insound mental condition, were peculiarly liable to sten disease, and that it was only this class of the idlot children were affected with scurvy, the more robust and active escaping the malany, although they had the same amount of lood. No more striking example of the officials could be offered than this statement of the declors, for if they knew that the inmates of the Hatot Asylum were predisposed to scurvy from the nature of their disease and nabits, was manifestly their duty to guard against the development of the malady by taking all possible procautions, the first of winch was to see that a full and proper supply of vegetable lood was given the

dren are growing quiler and less intelligent every year."

The writer called on Mrs. hoyt, one of the State Aid Society visitors, who first examined the charges, and found that she was out of town. Dr. Derby, the physician who visited Randall's Island at the request of the shove named society, could not be found. It was stated on good authority that some definite action was to taken by one of the societies in regard to the abuses at the Idad Asylum, one gentleman saying, "Only one of the Commissioners—Mr. Brennan—does any work, and he has to work from moraing till night to make up for the others. The time has come when the question will be tested whether officials can draw salarsea for services that they do not render to the city."